DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 344 484 FL 020 318

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TITLE An Annotated Bibliography of Kiowa-Tanoan.
PUB DATE 89
NOTE 17p.; In: Ok, Jong-seok, Ed. and Taneri, Mubeccel, Ed. Studies in Native American Languages V; see FL 020 310.
PUB TYPE Reference Materials - Bibliographies (131) -- Journal Articles (080)
JOURNAL CIT Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics; v14 n2 p98-113 1989

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *American Indian Languages; Annotated Bibliographies; *Contrastive Linguistics; Grammar; Nouns; *Structural Analysis (Linguistics); Uncommonly Taught Languages; Verbs; Vocabulary
IDENTIFIERS Tanoan Languages

ABSTRACT

Approximately 90 citations are included in this annotated bibliography on the Kiowa-Tanoan languages: Kiowa (Oklahoma) and Tiwa, Tewa, and Towa (New Mexico and Arizona). Both published and unpublished works are included. Among the sources are the following publications: American Anthropologist; Anthropological Linguistics; Bulletin of the Bureau of American Ethnology; Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology; Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Berkeley Linguistics Society; International Journal of American Linguistics; and Studies in Linguistics. (LB)

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AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF KIOWA-TANOAN

Robert Sprott

Abstract: The Kiowa-Tanoan languages are Kiowa (Oklahoma), and Tiwa, Tewa, and Towa (New Mexico and Arizona). The bibliography lists both published and unpublished sources on these languages, and gives a brief description of each item.

This work began as a project in a survey course on Native American languages taught by Willem de Reuse at the University of Chicago in the Fall of 1987. His contributions and suggestions for the first draft were extremely helpful, and I thank him for his assistance. Remaining errors and omissions are of course my own.

As with any body of literature, the Kiowa-Tanoan contains some very bad essays and some very fine ones. This is a bibliography and not a review of the literature, and so (with some exceptions) the notes are merely descriptive. Hopefully, they are precise enough to assist the reader in determining for himself whether a given item is worth pursuing or not. Unannotated entries are those works I found listed in the bibliographies of others but have not yet been able to obtain.

The following abbreviations are used:

AA -- American Anthropologist
AL -- Anthropological Linguistics
BAEB -- Bulletin of the Bureau of American Ethnology
BAER -- Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology
BLS -- Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Berkeley Linguistics Society
IJAL -- International Journal of American Linguistics
Lg -- Language
SIL -- Studies in Linguistics

Allen, Barbara and Donald Frantz. 1978. 'Verb agreement in Southern Tiwa.' BLS 4:11-17. [A Relational Grammar analysis of Southern Tiwa verbal morphology. The verb prefixes are shown to reflect features of initial direct objects as well as final direct objects and subjects.]

Allen, Barbara and Donald Frantz. 1983. 'Advancements and verb agreement in Southern Tiwa.' Studies in

Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics, 1989, Vol. 14, no.2, pp. 98-113.

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Relational Grammar 1, edited by David Perlmutter. University of Chicago Press, pp. 303-314. [A revised and expanded version of the above.]

Allen, Barbara and Donald Frantz. 1986. 'Goal advancement in Southern Tiwa.' IJAL 52:388-403. [RG analysis of certain sentences in which the initial goal of the action is the final subject.]

Allen, Barbara and Donna Gardiner. 1981. 'Passive in Southern Tiwa.' Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Southwestern Areal Language and Linguistics Workshop. Ed. by Charles Elerick. University of Texas at El Paso, pp. 291-302. [Careful and detailed argument for the passive transformation in Isleta on the basis of noun flagging, noun incorporation, and verbal morphology. Also discusses passivization constraints in Isleta.]

Allen, Barbara, Donna Gardiner, and Donald Frantz. 1984. 'Noun incorporation in Southern Tiwa.' IJAL 50: 292-311. [Describes conditions under which noun incorporation may or must occur. An RG analysis, it also demonstrates how noun incorporation interacts with passive, indirect object advancement, and goal to subject advancement.]

Baker, Mark C. 1988. Incorporation: A Theory of Grammatical Function Changing. University of Chicago Press. [Uses the Southern Tiwa data in the works of Allen, Gardiner, and Frantz within a Government-Binding approach to noun incorporation.]

Bartlett, John R. 1909. 'The language of the Piro.' AA 11:426-433. [A 180 item word list elicited by Bartlett in 1850 from the last two speakers. He also reports that his informants told him that the distinction between men's and women's speech was quite pronounced, which is not generally the case in the Kiowa-Tanoan languages.]

Bodine, John J. 1968. 'Taos names: A clue to linguistic acculturation.' AL 10,5:23-27. [Uses census records and his knowledge of some Taos families to show that English given names are replacing Spanish given names. From this he concludes that English has replaced Spanish as the language for dealing with outsiders. Bodine is an anthropologist.]

Brandt, Elizabeth. 1970. Sandia Pueblo, New Mexico: A Linguistic and Ethnolinguistic Investigation.

Southern Methodist University PhD dissertation. [A description of the phonology, morphemics, and language use patterns of Sandia. She concentrates on what she discerns as the 'changing phonology' of Sandia, although she also presents the verbal prefix system and documents how the noun class system is breaking down. Includes a long, historical introduction to the Pueblo.]

Brandt, Elizabeth. 1970. 'On the origin of linguistic stratification: The Sandia case.' AL 12:46-50. [Argues that the New Mexico pueblos should not be considered homogeneous speech communities. Most observers of Sandia believe that the native language is dying out. Brandt, however, analyzes the situation in terms of generational differences and phonological shifts between the generations.]

Brandt, Elizabeth. 1975. 'Linguistic diversity in Southwestern Indian languages.' In Southwest Languages and Linguistics in Educational Perspective. Ed. by Gina C. Harvey and M. F. Heiser. San Diego: Institute for Cultural Pluralism, pp. 281-290. [A further development of the position taken in her earlier writings. Presents evidence which she claims shows that the sound system of present day Sandia youth is a 'return' to the one employed at the turn of the century. Hypothesizing a 'cyclic' pattern of phonological change, she analyzes the current disjunction between younger and older Sandia speakers in terms of this cycle, arguing that the disjunction is not evidence of language death or decay.]

Cook, Sarah Louise. 1930. The Ethnobotany of Jemez Indians. University of New Mexico MA thesis. [A brief history of Jemez since the Spanish conquest, and a short list of plants (the scientific and Jemez names are given), together with notes on how the plants are used by the Jemez people.]

Crowell, Edith E. 1949. 'A preliminary report on Kiowa structure.' IJAL 15:163-167. [Syllable structure, phonetic inventory, bits of morphology and syntax, with a tentative phoneme list. The description is marred by constant reference to 'New York City pronunciation' as if that were a single phenomenon and one recognizable by all.]

Davis, Irvine. 1959. 'Linguistic clues to northern Rio Grande prehistory.' El Palacio 66:73-84. [Uses

glottochronology in an attempt to reconstruct the history of the Tanoan peoples.]

Davis, Irvine. 1979. 'The Kiowa-Tanoan, Keresan, and Zuni languages.' The Languages of Native America, edited by Lyle Campbell and Marianne Mithun. University of Texas Press, pp. 390-443. [A broad survey of all Pueblo languages with considerations of ethnohistory, linguistics and glottochronology. Contains an extensive bibliography and a list of what linguists are working on what languages.]

Dozier, Edward P. 1953. 'Tewa II: Verb structure.' IJAL 19:118-127. [An abridged version of his MA thesis. 'Tewa I' is apparently Hoijer and Dozier 1949. This is a classification of Tewa verbs, with lists of words to illustrate the different types. He supplements his own native speaker knowledge with work done with other speakers.]

Dozier, Edward P. 1955. 'Kinship and linguistic change among the Arizona Tewa.' IJAL 21:242-257. [Compares the kinship systems and the kin terms of Hopi, Arizona Tewa, and Santa Clara. Concludes that the Arizona Tewa use the same terms as the Santa Clara, but in fact have a kinship system that is more like the Hopi than the Rio Grande Tewa.]

Dozier, Edward P. 1956. 'Two examples of linguistic acculturation: The Yaqui of Sonora and Arizona, and the Tewa of New Mexico.' Lg 32:146-157. [Sociolinguistic approach to loan words. Claims that the attitude towards and use of loan words is a part of the overall reaction to the outside culture.]

Dozier, Edward P. 1958. 'Cultural matrix of singing and chanting in Tewa pueblos.' IJAL 24:268-272. [Also deals with formal speech making. Treats both Rio Grande and Arizona Tewa. Very little on the language itself, but offers a nice background in some of the social uses of the language.]

Frantz, Donald G. 1985. 'Syntactic constraints on noun incorporation in Southern Tiwa.' BLS 11:107-116. [A Relational Grammar analysis of Isleta noun incorporation, arguing that what can and cannot incorporate depends on grammatical relations, and not on argument structure or semantic roles.]

Hale, Kenneth. 1962. 'Jemez and Kiowa correspondences in reference to Kiowa-Tanoan.' IJAL 28:1-8. [A

phonological comparison of the languages in the then only postulated family. Attempts to move from Harrington's 'resemblances' to sound correspondences that will aid in the identification of cognates. He shows that the same correspondences found in Kiowa-Taos and Kiowa-Tewa are also present in Kiowa-Jemez, and this confirms the Kiowa-Tanoan relationship.]

Hale, Kenneth. 1967. 'Toward a reconstruction of Kiowa-Tanoan phonology.' IJAL 33:112-120. [A contribution to the investigation of the claim of a Kiowa-Tanoan and Uto-Aztecan connection. Offers a phonemic inventory of Proto-Kiowa-Tanoan, and describes allophonic processes and other phonological rules and shifts. Has a long cognate list.]

Hale, Kenneth. 1972. 'A new perspective on American Indian linguistics.' New Perspectives on the Pueblos, edited by Alfonso Ortiz. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, pp. 87-110. [Outlines the research strategy he believes must be followed in the future, one in which Native Americans themselves do most of the linguistic work. Provides examples illustrating the constraints on passive and noun incorporation in Jemez.]

Hall, Robert A. 1947. 'A note on Taos k'owena (horse).' IJAL 13:117-118. [Argues that the Taos word for 'horse' is a Spanish loan word.]

Harper, Blanche Wurdack. 1929. Notes on the Documentary History, the Language, and the Rituals of Jemez Pueblo. University of New Mexico M.A. thesis. [Offers brief, descriptive notes on certain customs and rituals. The language section is a word list arranged by semantic domains. There is no explanation of the phonetic values for the orthographic symbols used. Includes a couple of brief stories.]

Harrington, John P. 1909. 'Notes on the Piro language.' AA 11:563-594. [Takes Bartlett's word list published in the same issue, and compares it with Jemez and Tewa. The percentage of cognates is quite high, showing that Piro was definitely a Tanoan language. The article also contains an interesting anecdote of Harrington's unsuccessful search for a living native speaker of Piro.]

Harrington, John P. 1910. 'An introductory paper on the Tiwa language, dialect of Taos, New Mexico.' AA 12:11-48. [A phonological sketch, with very little

on syntax. Presents a phonemic inventory and discusses processes of elision and ablaut.]

Harrington, John P. 1910. 'A brief description of the Tewa language.' AA 12:497-504. [Gives phonetic and phonemic inventories, discusses noun classes and pronouns, and includes the Lord's prayer in Tewa.]

Harrington, John P. 1910. 'On phonetic and lexic resemblances between Kiowan and Tanoan.' AA 12:119-123. [A comparison of the phonemic inventories followed by a couple of pages of likely cognates.]

Harrington, John P. 1912. 'The Tewa Indian game of "cañute".' AA 14:243-286. [A delightful read, although there is not much linguistic information beyond the terms used in the playing of the game.]

Harrington, John P. 1912. 'Tewa relationship terms.' AA 14:472-498. [An exhaustive list of kin and clan terms of address and description.]

Harrington, John P. 1916. 'The Ethnogeography of the Tewa Indians.' BAER 29. [A massive work, more than six hundred pages long. The first hundred pages treat Tewa beliefs and words regarding cosmology, meteorology, seasons and periods of time, and geographical terms. The rest of the work is a detailed list of place names.]

Harrington, John P. 1928. 'Vocabulary of the Kiowa Language.' BAEB 84. [The two-hundred page Kiowa-English vocabulary is followed by an English-Kiowa word list and charts of the verbal prefix system.]

Harrington, John P. 1946. 'Three Kiowa texts.' IJAL 12:237-242. [Three brief texts. A Kiowa sentence is followed by an English translation, more or less on a word-by-word basis. By itself, this work is not terribly useful, as it contains no phonological sketch, no list of phonetic values for the orthographic symbols, no morpheme-by-morpheme glossing, and no free translation.]

Harrington, John P. 1947. 'Three Tewa texts.' IJAL 13:112-116. [Same as above.]

Harwell, Janice. 1971. A Grammatical Comparison of Kiowa and the Tanoan Languages, Taos and Tewa. University of Kansas MA thesis. [Compares and contrasts the three languages with regard to verbal

morphology, noun classes, negation, and question formation.]

Henderson, Junius and John P. Harrington. 1914. 'Ethnozoology of the Tewa Indians.' BAEB 56. [A general introduction to ethnozoology and Tewa terms for the different types of animals is followed by an annotated list of animals. The Tewa term is given, together with the genus and species it refers to; the Spanish name is also often given, together with the name from a variety of other Southwest Indian languages. The notes describe how the Tewa regard the animal, and recount any stories they have about it. Includes an index of the English animal names.]

Hoijer, Harry and Edward P. Dozier. 1949. 'The phonemes of Tewa, Santa Clara dialect.' IJAL 15:139-144. [Phonemic inventory, stress assignment rules, syllable structure. Relies completely on Dozier, himself a Tewa bilingual.]

Jones, Volney H. 1931. The Ethnobotany of the Isleta Indians. University of New Mexico MA thesis. [Gives a very brief historical sketch and linguistic description of Isleta. The annotated list of plants has 125 items, but no Indian names are given.]

Kroskrity, Paul V. 1977. Aspects of Arizona Tewa Language Structure and Language Use. Indiana University PhD dissertation. [The first part is a thorough review of the Kiowa-Tanoan literature up to 1977. The second part deals with a number of syntactic phenomena, including passive, relative clauses, conjunction, and the particle /-di/. The third part takes up some anthropological and sociolinguistic concerns.]

Kroskrity, Paul V. 1978. 'On the lexical integrity of Arizona Tewa /-di/: A principled choice between homophony and polysemy.' IJAL 44:24-30. [Examines the suffix /-di/ and its many uses (instrumental postposition, agent marker in passive constructions, comitative marker), and argues for polysemy.]

Kroskrity, Paul V. 1978. 'Aspects of syntactic and semantic variations within the Arizona Tewa speech community.' AL 20:235-257. [Catalogues and discusses the variations of language use and competency within Tewa Village, and demonstrates that it is wrong to regard it as a single, undifferentiated linguistic community. Especially valuable in that

it describes the perceptions and judgments of the people themselves on this topic.]

Kroskrity, Paul V. 1978. 'Inferences from Spanish loanwords in Arizona Tewa.' AL 20:340-350. [Compares and contrasts the quantity and kind of loan words adopted by Hopi, Arizona Tewa and Rio Grande Tewa in order to draw inferences regarding linguistic acculturation. Concludes that loan word adoption is a part of a community's overall reaction to the surrounding culture, as Rio Grande Tewa has adopted a great deal from Spanish whereas Hopi and Arizona Tewa have borrowed very little.]

Kroskrity, Paul V. 1982. 'Language contact and linguistic diffusion: The Arizona Tewa speech community.' In Bilingualism and Language Contact: Spanish, English, and Native American Languages. Ed. by F. Barkin et al. New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, pp. 51-72.

Kroskrity, Paul V. 1983. 'On male and female speech in the Pueblo Southwest.' IJAL 49:88-91. [Discusses 'sex-exclusive' phrases which, though few in number, play a significant role in kin terms and kiva talk. Compares Hopi, Tewa (Arizona and Rio Grande), Keresan, and Tiwa (Sandia).]

Kroskrity, Paul V. 1984. 'Negation and subordination in Arizona Tewa: Discourse pragmatics influencing syntax.' IJAL 50: 94-104. [Claims that the suffixal part of the verbal negative frame /we... -di/ is a reinterpretation of the subordinating suffix. Surveys all the negative particles in Tanoan languages, and also explores evidence of a similar process in Australian languages.]

Kroskrity, Paul V. 1985. 'A holistic understanding of Arizona Tewa passives.' Lg 61:306-328. [Approaches the passive from three perspectives: typological, genetic-historical, and areal-historical. Relates the passive to other grammatical processes.]

Kroskrity, Paul V. and Dewey Healing. 1978. 'Coyote and Bullsnake' in Coyote Stories I, IJAL Native American Texts Series, monograph 1. Edited by William Bright. [An interlinear text, glossed morpheme by morpheme, with a free translation.]

Kroskrity, Paul V. and Dewey Healing, 1980. 'Coyote Woman and the Deer Children' in Coyote Stories II,

IJAL Native American Texts Series, monograph 6. Edited by Martha B. Kendall. [Same as above.]

Leap, William. 1970. The Language of Isleta, New Mexico. Southern Methodist University PhD dissertation. [A descriptive study of the phonology, morphemics, syntax, and semantics of Isleta.]

Leap, William. 1970. 'Tiwa noun class semology: A historical view.' AL 12:38-45. [Looks at how the 'inverse number' system works in Northern and Southern Tiwa in an attempt to say something about Proto-Tiwa. An unusual article in that he uses data gathered from Tiwa speakers at Isleta del Sur.]

Leap, William. 1971. 'Who were the Piro?' AL 13:321-330. [Piro, extinct since the late 19th century, is widely considered to have been a Tanoan language, with a close relationship to Tiwa. Comparing Tiwa and Piro word lists, Leap argues against this.]

Martin, Constance C. 1964. Jemez Phonology. University of New Mexico MA thesis. [Detailed description of Jemez phonology, especially valuable for its lists of minimal pairs. Martin's Jemez phonemics differ from those of most other researchers.]

McKenzie, Parker and John P. Harrington. 1948. Popular Account of the Kiowa Indian Language. Santa Fe, New Mexico: University of New Mexico Press. [A description of the phonetics and phonology of Kiowa, with some grammatical details. Contains a very brief text with a glossary.]

McLaughlin, John E. 1983. 'A working bibliography of the languages of (roughly) the western United States.' Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics, 8/2, pp. 247-367. [Indispensable. Kiowa-Tanoan entries are on pp. 279-285.]

Merrifield, William. 1959. 'The Kiowa verb prefix.' IJAL 25:168-176. [A description of some aspects of the verbal morphology and a tagmemic analysis.]

Merrifield, William. 1959. 'Classification of Kiowa nouns.' IJAL 25:269-271. [Attempts to refine Wonderly et al.'s 1954 account of Kiowa noun classes by adding considerations of syntactic behavior.]

Miller, Wick. 1959. 'A note on Kiowa linguistic affiliations.' AA 61:102-105. [By means of a word

list and cognates, supports Harrington's 1910 postulation of a relationship between Kiowa and Tanoan, and calls for more research.]

Mooney, James. 1898. 'Calendar History of the Kiowa Indians.' BAER 17. [Based on Kiowa annual and monthly calendars dating from 1833 through 1892, though it also contains some traditional stories and history from an earlier time. Very little here on the language, but a great deal of anthropology is presented in the course of the history.]

Myers, Beatrice. 1968. Towa Phrase Structure. University of North Dakota MA thesis. Abridged in SIL 14/2. [A description of Jemez phonology, morphology, and syntax.]

Parsons, Elsie Clews. 1925. The Pueblo of Jemez. Yale University Press. [A few pages of word lists, focusing on kin and kiva terms, in an otherwise completely ethnological description.]

Parsons, Elsie Clews. 1932. 'Isleta.' BAEB 47. [An anthropological treatise, but with some bilingual texts included. The texts are poorly glossed.]

Parsons, Elsie Clews. 1932. 'The kinship nomenclature of the Pueblo Indians.' AA 34:377-389. [Focuses on Tewa, though other tribes are considered. Includes a twelve-language fold-out chart of all the kinship terms of all the Southwestern Pueblos.]

Robbins, Wilfred W., John P. Harrington, and Barbara Freire-Marreco. 1916. 'Ethnobotany of the Tewa Indians.' BAEB 55. [An introduction to the Tewa view of plants in general is followed by a list of plants with their Tewa and scientific names. The notes describe the plants and their place in Tewa culture. Includes an index of English names.]

Schroeder, Albert. 1964. 'The language of the Saline Pueblos: Piro or Tewa?' New Mexico Historical Review 39:235-249. [By 1700 all of the pueblos east of the Manzano Mountains had been abandoned. It has long been assumed that some of these villages spoke Tiwa and some Piro. Relying on contemporary chronicles and records, Schroeder contends that all the Salinas villages were Piro speaking.]

Sivertsen, Eva. 1956. 'Pitch problems in Kiowa.' IJAL 22:117-130. [Claims that if length and pitch

are taken to be lexically and grammatically contrastive, then stress and laryngealization are predictable.]

Speirs, Anna. 1974. 'Classificatory verb stems in Tewa.' SIL 24:45-64. [Tewa has stem classifiers in limited semantic domains. These are discussed and compared with Athabaskan classificatory verbs.]

Speirs, Randall H. 1966. Some Aspects of the Structure of Rio Grande Tewa. SUNY at Buffalo PhD dissertation. [Focuses on phonology and morphology, and has a wealth of data.]

Speirs, Randall H. 1972. 'Number in Tewa.' Studies in Linguistics in Honor of George L. Trager, edited by M. Estellia Smith. Janua Linguarum, Series Maior, 52, pp. 479-486. [Presents material from his dissertation on the number marking of nouns.]

Trager, Edith. 1960. The Kiowa Language: A Grammatical Study. University of Pennsylvania PhD thesis.

Trager, Felicia Harben. 1968. Picuris Pueblo, New Mexico: An Ethnolinguistic 'Salvage' Study. SUNY at Buffalo PhD dissertation. [An introduction to the history of the Pueblo, coupled with a phonological sketch of the language. The dissertation is very short, less than a hundred pages, and only twenty-five of these are devoted to the actual description of the language.]

Trager, Felicia Harben. 1971. 'The phonology of Picuris.' IJAL 37:29-33. [Phonemic inventory and allophonic rules. The language at Picuris is very weak, and this is evident in her portrayal of phonological decay. The description of nasalization inconsistency is especially interesting.]

Trager, Felicia Harben. 1971. 'Some aspects of "time" at Picuris Pueblo (with an addendum on the Nootka).' AL 13:331-338. [Spanish and English loan words for the days of the week, months, etc. are given, and their usage described.]

Trager, Felicia Harben. 1972. 'Retention and loss in Picuris kinship terms.' Studies in Linguistics in Honor of George L. Trager, ed. by M. Estellia Smith. Janua Linguarum, Series Maior, 52, pp. 474-478. [A few pages of kin terms, apparently elicited with great difficulty, taken from her 1968 dissertation.]

Trager, Felicia Harben. 1975. 'Morphemic change in Picuris.' SIL 25:89-93. [Presents evidence that the typically Tanoan system of 'inverse number' is breaking down and being replaced with a straight singular-plural system. Suggests that this is the result of the influence of Spanish and English.]

Trager, George L. 1939. 'The days of the week in the language of Taos Pueblo, New Mexico.' Lg 15:51-55. [Weekday names are an example of Spanish loan words adopted at a time when Spanish was poorly known. The phonological changes are described, New Mexico Spanish being considered the donating language rather than standard Spanish. Trager notes that these are now being replaced by the English words.]

Trager, George L. 1942. 'The historical phonology of the Tiwa languages.' SIL 1. [Compares and contrasts Northern and Southern Tiwa in an effort to reconstruct Proto-Tiwa.]

Trager, George L. 1943. 'The kinship and status terms of the Tiwa languages.' AA 45:557-571. [Simply makes available in one place all of his material on Taos, Picuris, Sandia, and Isleta.]

Trager, George L. 1944. 'Spanish and English loanwords in Taos.' IJAL 10:144-158. [Lists words borrowed and the phonological changes they have undergone. Also has sociolinguistic observations on the usage of borrowed words and the attitude of the Taos people to them.]

Trager, George L. 1946. 'An outline of Taos grammar.' In Linguistic Structures of Native America. Ed. by Cornelius Osgood. New York: Viking Fund, pp. 184-221. [Description of the phonology, morphology, and syntax of the language.]

Trager, George L. 1948. 'Taos I: A language revisited.' IJAL 14:155-160. [First in a series of articles that revise and restate his findings in his 'Outline of Taos Grammar.' The restatement is necessary due to a shift in theoretical perspective: the theory of junctures is much more prominent in these articles than in the original outline. Contains a general discussion on field methods which emphasizes the need to 'revisit' the work after preliminary analysis.]

Trager, George L. 1951. 'Note on Kiowa and Tanoan.' Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences 41:341-343.

Trager, George L. 1954. 'Taos II: Pronominal reference.' IJAL 20:173-180. [Continues the program begun in Trager 1948, focusing on noun and verbal affixes.]

Trager, George L. 1960. 'Taos III: Paralanguage.' AL 2,2:24-30. [Discusses 'paralanguage' without really explaining what it is. Contains a long and fairly interesting description of conducting the elicitation on this in Taos. Article really says very little about the language itself.]

Trager, George L. 1960. 'The name of Taos, New Mexico.' AL 2,3:5-6. [Just a bit of phonology and loan word discussion in this brief note.]

Trager, George L. 1961. 'Taos IV: Morphemes, syntax, semology in nouns and in pronominal reference.' IJAL 27:211-225. [Reanalysis and revision of much of the material in the grammar sketch and in the Taos II article, with semantics as the specific focus. Some comparison with Kiowa. Done entirely within the tagmemic framework.]

Trager, George L. 1969. 'Taos and Picuris -- How long separated?' IJAL 35:180-182. [Uses archaeological evidence to fix the outside date at about 700 years ago, and then examines the linguistic evidence to see whether it by itself could provide a reliable date for the separation time. He concludes that the linguistic evidence could be used to support a separation date of 700 years ago, or 350 years ago, or it could even be read so as to indicate that there was no separation. He observes that extreme caution is needed when attempting to determine time-depth in languages.]

Trager, George L. and Edith C. Trager. 1959. 'Kiowa and Tanoan.' AA 61:1078-1083. [Takes Miller 1959 to task for not referring to Trager 1951 in his discussion of a link between Kiowa and Tanoan. Recapitulates the thesis of that paper, that Kiowa and Tanoan are linked and that the split between them happened not later that 1000 AD. Also holds out the possibility that Kiowa is even closer to Tanoan and that it should be regarded 'as simply an early-departing Tanoan language.']

Trager, George L. and Felicia H. Trager. 1970. 'The cardinal directions at Taos and Picuris.' AL 12:31-37. [Introduction to the directional term system and its use by Taos speakers.]

Trager-Johnson, Edith Crowell. 1972. 'Kiowa and English pronouns: Contrastive morpho-semantics.' Studies in Linguistics in Honor of Raven I. McDavid, Jr., edited by Lawrence Davis. University of Alabama Press, pp. 293-304. [Beginning with a reflection on Martin Buber, she discusses the semantics of pronouns in Kiowa and English.]

Voegelin, C. F. 1962. 'Methods for typologizing directly and by distinctive features (in reference to Uto-Aztecan and Kiowa-Tanoan vowel systems).' Lingua 11:469-487. [Presents and types the vowel systems of all of the Kiowa-Tanoan languages, showing their strong similarity as well as their differences from the languages of neighboring pueblos. Instead of using the features high/low and front/back, he uses compact/diffuse, acute/grave, and flat/plain.]

Voegelin, C. F. and F. M. Voegelin. 1976. 'Southwestern and Great Basin languages.' Native Languages of the Americas, vol. 1, edited by Thomas Sebeok. Plenum Press, pp. 461-503. [An areal survey of the Southwest, and so necessarily very sketchy on each of the language groups. Has a good bibliography and a list of who is working on what language.]

Watkins, Laurel. 1976. 'The syntax and semantics of switch-reference in Kiowa.' Proceedings of the 1976 Mid-American Linguistics Conference. Ed. by Robert L. Brown, Jr. et al. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota.

Watkins, Laurel. 1977. 'Kiowa-Tanoan internal relationships.' Proceedings of the 1977 Mid-American Linguistics Conference. Ed. by Donald M. Lance and Daniel E. Gulstad. Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri. [Presents phonological evidence for an early Kiowa-Tanoan separation.]

Watkins, Laurel. 1978. 'Subject, empathy, and switch-reference in Kiowa.' Proceedings of the 1978 Mid-American Linguistics Conference. Ed. by Ralph Cooley et al. Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma. [Argues that the grammatical relation of

subject receives little prominence in Kiowa, and that the semantic roles of agent and patient are much more significant.]

Watkins, Laurel. 1978. 'On *w and *y in Kiowa Tanoan.' BLS 4:477-484. [Presents correspondences to show the closeness of the members of the Kiowa-Tanoan family, and develops a Proto-Kiowa-Tanoan phonemic inventory, to account for Kiowa's having a 'y' but no 'w'.]

Watkins, Laurel with Parker McKenzie. 1984. A Grammar of Kiowa. Lincoln, Nebraska: University of Nebraska Press. [Full treatment of the phonology, morphology, and syntax of the language; includes two well-glossed and annotated texts.]

Watkins, Laurel. 1982. 'Passives and verb agreement in Kiowa-Tanoan.' Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics 7:209-221. [Argues that reported passive constructions in Tanoan are better understood as the result of agent marking, and that semantic roles are probably more significant than grammatical relations for the analysis of the constructions in question.]

Watkins, Laurel. 1987. 'Switch-reference in Kiowa discourse.' Papers from the 1987 Mid-America Linguistics Conference. Michael Henderson, ed. Lawrence, Kansas: University of Kansas. [Argues that switch-reference phenomena in Kiowa can be better accounted for in terms of semantic roles than grammatical relations.]

Whorf, Benjamin L. and George L. Trager. 1937. 'The relationship of Uto-Aztecan and Tanoan.' AA 39: 609-624. [Finds enough correspondences to verify the connection and to warrant the postulation of a family called 'Azteco-Tanoan'. The sound system of the proto-language is reconstructed.]

Wonderly, William L., Lorna F. Gibson, and Paul L. Kirk. 1954. 'Number in Kiowa: Nouns, demonstratives, and adjectives.' IJAL 20:1-7. [One of the first descriptions of 'inverse number.' The suffix /-ga/ marks plural in some nouns and singular in others, and so the analysis demands an assignment of inherent number to nouns, with this suffix denoting the inverse of that inherent number.]

Yegerlehner, John. 1957. Phonology and Morphology of Hopi-Tewa. Indiana University PhD dissertation.

Yegerlehner, John. 1958. 'Structure of Arizona Tewa words, spoken and sung.' IJAL 24:264-267. [Study of tone, stress, accent, and their interaction.]

Yegerlehner, John. 1959. 'Arizona Tewa I: Phonemes.' IJAL 25:1-7. [Provides a phonemic inventory. He uses a highly idiosyncratic classifying system, and it is not easy to follow either the system or the reason for employing it,]

Yegerlehner, John. 1959. 'Arizona Tewa II: Person markers.' IJAL 25:75-80. [Offers paradigms and lots of examples of the verbal prefixes.]

Yumitani, Yukihiro. 1987. 'A comparative sketch of Pueblo languages: Phonology.' Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics 12:119-139. [A comparison of the phonemic inventories of Zuni, Western and Eastern Keresan, and the three Tanoan languages. Includes an extensive bibliography and phoneme charts.]

Yumitani, Yukihiro. 1988. 'Noun classes in Towa.' Paper presented to the 1988 Mid-American Linguistics Conference at the University of Oklahoma. [Describes the Jemez noun class system, and compares it with those of the other Kiowa-Tanoan languages.]

Zaharlick, Amy. 1975. 'Pronominal reference in Picuris.' SIL 25:79-88. [Presents paradigms for the different classes of Picuris nouns, verbs, person markers, and independent pronouns.]

Zaharlick, Amy. 1977. Picuris Syntax. American University PhD dissertation. [Takes Felicia Harben Trager 1968 as the basis for the phonological description, making some additions and corrections. Because of the difficulty in finding and working with fluent speakers, the syntax is based on four (corrected) texts originally transcribed by John P. Harrington. The syntactic analysis is 'classic' transformational.]

Zaharlick, Amy. 1982. 'Tanoan studies: Passive sentences in Picuris.' Ohio State University Working Papers in Linguistics 26:34-48. [A study of passive in Picuris, presented so as to facilitate comparison with the Southern Tiwa data given in Allen and Gardiner 1981. The Picuris passive is very similar to Isleta, which is taken as support for the Relational Grammar analysis adopted in the Allen and Gardiner article.]